

JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily

جوردين نايز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1976 — RAB'E AL THANI 15, 1396 A.H.

Price: 50 Fils

Finland explosion kills 45

LAPUA, Finland Apr. 14 (R) — Forty-seven children lost parents killed, mostly mothers, in yesterday's massive explosion at a government munitions factory here, the Finnish Red Cross said today. The death toll from a single blast which flattened the factory's cartridge department stood at 41, according to police. However, health workers said 45 people died. The names of many of the victims were released today as a government commission of inquiry tried to find the reason for Finland's worst peacetime explosive disaster.

Israel presses for U.S. aid

TEL AVIV Apr. 14 (R) — Israel will continue to press the United States for an additional \$550 million in aid, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in an interview published today. President Ford has threatened to veto a \$6,000 million aid bill if Congress ignores his objection and includes the extra funds for Israel. "The request is justified and the money is needed for Israel's defence. Israel will continue to press for implementation of the undertakings given to us in this respect," Mr. Rabin said in the interview in the afternoon paper Maariv.

—Amid resentment of Syrian role—

Clashes puncture political stalemate in Lebanon

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

ports of 5 spy es

side on the predominantly Christian town of Zahle in the Bekaa region. But Balidar Pass, 45 kilometres east of here, was still held by disaffected Lebanese Moslem soldiers under the rebel Lieutenant Ahmed Khatib, the reports said. Today's fighting in Beirut broke out after several shells hit leftist territory near Barbir Hospital. The leftist and predominantly Moslem troops immediately ripped with gunfire as both sides threw up barricades. The fighting paralysed the Marsem neighbourhood. Despite the truce agreed to on April 2 and extended on Monday, fighting also flared in the mountains to the east of Beirut. In the south, thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians staged protest marches in the ports of Tyre and Sidon against Syria's growing involvement in Lebanese affairs. The marches passed off without incident, giving a boost to diplomatic efforts to ensure that the Syrian military presence here does not go beyond certain limits. Today's demonstrations in Tyre and Sidon were a clear challenge to Syria, but there was no attempt to break them up and no overt Syrian military presence in the two southern ports. The political situation remained highly confused as the various factions and powers jockeyed for position. French special envoy Georges Gorse was pursuing his talks in Damascus. The radio station held by forces opposed to President Suleiman Franjeh reported that 17 people have so far posed their candidacy to succeed the head of state. The constitution was amended last Saturday in order to allow for a parliamentary election to replace President Franjeh, but he has still not officially declared whether he is willing to step down. The appointment of a new head of state by parliament seemed unlikely before next week. President Franjeh must first promulgate the constitutional amendment voted last Saturday. The severest critics of the movement to Lebanon of Syrian troops have been the country's left-wing leaders, headed by Progressive Socialist chief Kamal Jumblatt. Diplomatic sources said Palestinian commander Yasser Arafat was seeking to calm the uneasy confrontation between Mr. Jumblatt's forces and the Syrians. Mr. Jumblatt is now said to be amenable to a move by Mr. Arafat to go to Damascus and try to improve relations between Syria and the Lebanese leftists. Diplomatic sources say Syria's Secretary of State told a budget sub-committee that Syrian operations were limited to the border region and it was noted that the number of troops moved was well below the 15,000 forward by the left wing in Lebanon. Kissinger praised the "constructive role" played by Israel in conflict and said the United States had strongly counselled against Israeli military intervention in Lebanon. He said, was considering the setting-up of a public, semi-private international consortium to help finance reconstruction of Lebanon. Kissinger did not specify the U.S. participation would be but he said the cost of reconstruction would be "considerable." The Secretary of State said the presence of Syrian troops concerned Israel and had pushed the Government to the borderline of intervention. Dr. Kissinger told the subcommittee: "We have been walking through a minefield between conflicting powers in Lebanon."

Soviet allies had made it clear in Damascus that in Moscow's view Syrian intervention should only go up to a certain point, and should not go beyond the role of a "police" operation here. Observers here said this seemed to coincide more or less with the U.S. viewpoint, and fell in with reports that Israel had also established a "red line" beyond which Syrian intervention would force it to act. A further sign of discontent with Syria was that Beirut Radio, controlled by the leaders of the abortive March 11 coup against President Franjeh, has not mentioned President Hafez Assad's Monday speech. He took the Lebanese left to task, tactfully not mentioning names, and implicitly accused it of trying to wage sectarian war against the Christians.

Rabin: Israel has "limit" on Syrian advance

TEL AVIV, April 14 (AFP). — Israel has set a limit to Syrian intervention in Lebanon, beyond which it will have no alternative but to take action, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in an interview published today. He told the evening newspaper "Maariv" that Israel and the United States were in close contact over the development of the Lebanese conflict. Addressing students at Jerusalem University last night, he said: "We shall only intervene in Lebanon if Israel's security is in immediate and clear danger," he added. Another Israeli cabinet member, Defence Minister Shimon Peres, interviewed in the daily Yediot Aharanot, said Israel's aim was to prevent Lebanon from becoming part of the "fertile crescent" — i.e. from coming under Syrian control. Even if events in Lebanon took a dangerous turn, it would not automatically mean immediate Israeli reaction he said.

U.K. unions turn down Healey wage-tax offer

LONDON, Apr. 14 (AFP) — Britain's trades unions today turned thumbs down on the government's proposal to limit wage increases to three per cent a year but said they were still willing to cooperate in the battle against inflation. This decision emerged from a crucial meeting of the economic committee of the Trades Union Congress (TUC). It came as no surprise to Prime Minister James Callaghan's government, which has accepted the fact that it must offer concessions to the unions in order to work out a realistic wage policy. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey offered tax concessions worth 1,000 million pounds in his budget last week if the unions agreed to limit pay rises to three per cent a year. "The committee considered that the unions should continue the cooperation with the government which has held so many advantages not only for the trade union but for the country as a whole," TUC Secretary General Lew Murray declared after today's meeting. Britain's annual inflation rate has been slashed from 26 per cent to 14 per cent in a year, and this achievement has been attributed in part to the agreement reached last summer between the Labour government and the unions to limit pay increases to six pounds (about 11 dollars) a week for a year. Jack Jones, the head of the powerful Transport and General Workers' Union who was the architect of the current agreement, has already indicated that a five per cent ceiling would be more realistic and more acceptable than Mr. Healey's three per cent. It now seems likely that this will be the figure used as the basis for bargaining between the government and the unions. The new wage contract proposed by Mr. Healey last week has been denounced by the Conservative opposition as an abdication of the government's responsibilities because it makes TUC leaders the official arbiters of the country's economic policies. Even so, the official rejection of the three per cent limit did not prevent the pound from continuing its recovery on London money markets. The rise began yesterday and the pound closed at 1.8570 against the U.S. dollar today, up from yesterday's close of \$1.8525 to the pound. Mr. Murray announced that the TUC would continue its discussions with the government. The principle of a wage ceiling was not called into question by the unions. The results of the negotiations will be presented to a special congress of the British unions tentatively scheduled for June 16. The present agreement on wage limits remains in force until Aug. 1.

Western Sahara divided up

RABAT, Apr. 14 (R) — Morocco and Mauritania today divided up the Western Sahara between them, last act in an agreement reached last November when Spain agreed to cede the territory to the two north African nations. Today's accord was signed at the Royal Palace here in the presence of Morocco's King Hassan and Mauritania President Mokhtar Ould Daddah. It gives Mauritania less than one-third of the 103,000 square mile territory, and Morocco the region's most valuable economic asset, the huge phosphate mines at Bu Craa. It was not immediately known whether Mauritania would have a stake in the mines under an economic cooperation accord signed at the same ceremony by Moroccan and Mauritanian Foreign Ministers Ahmed Laraki and Hamdi Ould Mouknaas.

Public warned about fake JD10 notes

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Central Bank Governor Mohamed Nabulsi has warned the public to beware of forged ten dinar notes (the old variety) some forged \$100 notes the security department found are in circulation. Preliminary investigations show the forging operation for ten dinar notes was carried out in Jordan. The fake can be easily recognised because of its softer texture, thinner paper and different blue colour of the fakes. The fakes are also lighter, and the border signs on the English-language side of the notes is a bit clear and inaccurate. Mr. Nabulsi also said that forged notes can be distinguished easily because the watermark picture of King Hussein can be seen without having to hold the note up to the light, which is necessary to the image in the real note.

Public warned about fake JD10 notes

Public warned about fake JD10 notes

Public warned about fake JD10 notes

Public warned about fake JD10 notes



TASTE OF VICTORY. — Arab residents of Nablus, look at tally of municipal election results Tuesday. The old ruling council was replaced by a younger, more radical one, mirroring the sweeping victory of outspoken critics of the Israeli occupation. (AP wirephoto).

Rifai: Jordan will seek Soviet air defence system

LONDON, April 14 (Agencies). — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai said in an interview with the Times newspaper today that Jordan has decided to scrap a multi-million dollar order for a new air defence system from the United States and is now seeking to buy from the Soviet Union. Mr. Rifai, who accompanied H.M. King Hussein on a visit to the United States, gave the interview during a three-day stopover in London earlier this week. He said the original deal was for four advanced Hawk missile batteries and 100 Vulcan anti-aircraft guns which Saudi Arabia had agreed to finance. But because of delays in obtaining congressional approval of the deal, by the time the final bill was presented in January it was \$792 million — more than twice the initial amount, Mr. Rifai said. He added: "The Saudis did not find it possible to finance the whole deal at the new prices, and therefore we consider the deal with the United States as off."

Mr. Rifai said that comparable defence systems from Europe were too expensive and delivery times too long, therefore "the only option now is the Soviet Union, and we plan to reactivate the preliminary talks with them as soon as we return."

Turning to Lebanon, Mr. Rifai told the Times that Jordan's position was identical to Syria's. He said that Lebanon is an attempt by leftist extremist forces in the country, not only to change the person of the president or the prime minister, but to change the whole political structure of the country. "We believe that what is happening in Lebanon is a major crisis," he said. "We believe that the United States had accepted the Jordanian analysis of the Lebanese problem, but he added: "We could not get them to accept, at least at the present time, the idea of direct Syrian intervention. They claimed they were not sure of the Israeli reaction."

Syrian intervention, Mr. Rifai said, was desirable and necessary, even if a new Lebanese president were elected. "What is the new president going to do with no army and no police?" he asked. He added that King Hussein had urged the Americans to reactivate their initiatives for peace in the Middle East, not by a gradual process, but "on the basis of one big leap to settle the problem once and for all."

But he said that while the Americans seemed anxious to "regain the momentum towards peace," he did not expect anything to happen during 1976 because of the U.S. elections.

Fanfani triumph signals summer Italian elections

ROME, April 14 (Agencies). — Italy's ruling Christian Democrat Party tonight elected veteran right-winger Amintore Fanfani chairman of its national council in a surprise development. The move, indicating a major shift to the right by the Catholic party, was interpreted by political observers as removing any lingering doubts that Italy can avoid holding early general elections next June to resolve the current political crisis. Mr. Fanfani is known to be in favour of the immediate resignation of Premier Aldo Moro, with no parliamentary debate. The election of Signor Fanfani, 68, appeared to pave the way for a head-on confrontation between the Christian Democrats on the one hand and the Communists and Socialists on the other. Observers said it removed any possibility of a compromise to avoid general elections on June 13 or 20. Signor Fanfani's triumph in the council, by 100 votes to 54 abstentions and 30 spoilt votes, also seemed to limit sharply the power of Christian Democrat Party Secretary Benigno Zaccagnini, a left-winger who had urged for a softer line towards the Communists. Although the post of national council chairman does not have the same weight as that of secretary general, Mr. Fanfani's election is seen as an indisputable success for the right. In tight votes on the council, Mr. Fanfani's voice could be decisive. His election reportedly angered the party's left wing, which had expected budget minister Giulio Andreotti to be elected with no trouble. Mr. Fanfani put forward his

Peres "recommendations" lead different Israeli reactions to West Bank election results

TEL AVIV, April 14 (R). — Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres in an interview today "recommended" new Palestinian nationalist leaders in the occupied West Bank to choose peaceful co-existence with Israel rather than "extremism." Commenting on Monday's local elections, which swept nationalists and radicals to power in most West Bank towns, Mr. Peres — who is responsible for administering the area — declared that it was up to the new leaders to choose their policy. There were only two alternatives — extremism and unrest or "the path of co-existence and peace through economic cooperation and freedom of expression," the minister told the newspaper Yediot Aharanot. The result of the elections was generally seen here as a major rebuff of the Defence Minister, who had tried in the past to sell the idea of local administration to West Bank councils, in the hope of offsetting the growing influence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), especially among younger people. One of Israel's prominent "doves," Mr. Yitzhak Ben Aharon, a former Histadrut (trades union congress) leader, said in a radio interview it was no good Israel pretending that social and economic progress in the West Bank was enough. "Of course the election was a political one," he said, "they were talking about politics, not about sewage."

The English language Jerusalem Post said in an editorial that the government should have realised that two months of demonstrations and the expulsion of two nationalist candidates to Lebanon for allegedly causing disturbances would undermine the "moderates" in the elections. But it should not be assumed that the new "strange assortment of radicals, Communists, Baath-

ists, PLO backers and independent intellectuals" was necessarily a political instrument for PLO leader Yasser Arafat. It appeared to be shaping up as an independent force in West Bank affairs — "and that is precisely the PLO's undisputed fear," the Post said. It advised the Israeli government "not to treat the local leaders as potential enemies but as partners to a new dialogue."

Other Israeli newspapers today praised the conduct of Monday's municipal elections in the occupied West Bank. The independent Haaretz daily said, "the results show that the population is far from acquiescing with Israeli rule, the majority casting their votes for the nationalist bloc."

"While the elections were a 'nationalist' demonstration, insofar as this is possible under the conditions of a military rule, the new councillors will have to realise that such a demonstration cannot alter the political situation," Haaretz continued. "They will need to reach an understanding with the Israeli rule if they are to maintain the regular services and promote the interests that come within the competence of the local authority," it said. The paper observed, however that the military authorities would have to cooperate with the new municipal councils, "no less than they did with their predecessors."

The Times of London said today that the results of the West Bank municipal elections made it ever more imperative for Israel to recognise that the West Bank could not be permanently incorporated into the Jewish state. Speaking of the reasons for the nationalists' success, the independent paper said: "It is the insensitivity and brutality of the occupying forces' reaction to the strikes and demonstrations of the past two months which has ensured the magnitude of the militant nationalists' success."

The Guardian said in an editorial: "The elections will transform relations between the West Bank and Israel, and the area can no longer be left to fester low down on the agenda of Middle East issues to be solved one day. "Israel should be commended for allowing itself to be lumbered with an outcome which was both predictable and unpalatable."

The conservative Daily Telegraph said: "The results signal the emergence of a conscious Palestinian identity on the West Bank which did not exist before. "This is something which can only be welcomed, and probably will be, by far-sighted Israelis" the Telegraph added.

Public display



PUBLIC DISPLAY. — An overhead view of one of the many rallies held in Libya in the past days "in support of Col. Muammar Kadafi" and "to condemn the reactionary regimes of Egypt and Tunisia" as written in the original caption of the wirephoto from the Libyan news agency. (AP wirephoto).

Arms sale bribery scandal erupts in Britain

LONDON Apr. 14 (R) — A high-ranking British army officer was arrested today in connection with bribery allegations over the sale of sophisticated British military equipment to western governments.

The officer, a lieutenant colonel, was taken from his home to a police station in central London for questioning about the arms sales, said to be worth £100 million. He was expected to be charged later today.

The arrest follows a two-year investigation by officers of Scotland Yard which took them to the United States to interview electronics sales officials, and to Muscat and Oman in the Gulf.

Bribes of some half a million sterling are reported to be involved in the arms deals, and sales executives of British and foreign defence contractors are said to be implicated.

The money's said to have been paid by the executives to contacts in the defence ministry, in return for placing contracts for British firms with western governments.

Spokesmen for two major British companies involved in defence contracts with the British government, General Electric Company (GER) and Ferranti, today denied any knowledge of the deals.

British Defence Secretary Roy Mason has been kept informed of the Scotland Yard investigations, and several senior sales officials at one British firm are reported to have been asked to resign over the inquiry.

The London Evening News said today that the affair was discussed in Whitehall during delicate negotiations for a £500 million loan from the Shah of Iran to the British government, and was hushed up to avoid the deal being vetoed in the ensuing scandal.

Devaluation of Mexican peso anticipated

The Wall Street Journal Tuesday devoted a long article to the possibility of an impending devaluation of the Mexican peso against the U.S. dollar.

The financial newspaper said a major factor that could push Mexico into a decision for devaluation was the rapid deterioration of the Mexican balance of payments and trade balance.

Other factors militating for a devaluation were the fact that inflation in Mexico continued to outstrip the rise of the price level in the United States, and a marked rise in Mexico's foreign debt, payable primarily in dollars.

U.S. efforts to shut out Italian Communists counterproductive

(CSM) — It is being widely assumed in Washington these days that the entrance of Communists into the Italian cabinet would be a disaster for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and for American foreign policy.

To avoid that presumed disaster all the top people in Washington have been urging the Italians to do it. These efforts, which have been so vigorous as to annoy Italians of all political persuasions, probably have increased the chances that the Christian Democrats will invite the Communists to share the burden of government with them.

Certainly it is possible, and many observers think it probable, that at this event referred to in Italy as the "historic compromise" will happen, and fairly soon, in the eyes of anything Washington can do or say.

That being the case let us consider how damaging it is likely to be to NATO and American policy and when it does happen.

First, there is nothing certain. It is all very well for doomsmongers to assert that the leopard cannot change its spots, that once a Communist always a Communist, that all Communists practice tactical retreat as part of their long-term strategy, that all Communists are loyal to Moscow at heart.

The record proves no such thing. President Tito is a Communist, but to the despair of Moscow, Communism has developed different features in each Communist country. China and Albania are communist countries and engaged in cold wars with Moscow. Not all Communists are Stalinists.

The real question is whether the Italian Communists, who appear to be the most Western and anti-Stalinist, are being truthful or de-



LEI FOR A KING. — Nani Hardman, now of Fremont California, but a native of Hawaii, places a traditional lei around the neck of visiting King Carl Gustaf of Sweden at a reception hosted by the Swedish-American Organisation at the San Francisco Sheraton Tuesday.

liberally dishonest when they claim they will accept the verdict of the ballot box and leave government if voted out.

Most Westerners, of course, would prefer not to have the issue put to the test. It would be safer. Certainly no Westerner in his right mind would embrace the experiment just to find out what really would happen.

But if it cannot be avoided, it can be noted that there are several reasons for thinking the result would not necessarily be fatal.

First, Italian Communist leaders themselves are of different minds. Some undoubtedly hope and intend to play the Trojan horse game on the Italians and take them over from within.

Others apparently are sincere in thinking that their party in Italy will do better in the long run if it accepts the rules of democracy, renounces "dictatorship of the proletariat," and enters into an accommodation with the Roman Catholic Church.

Which line of communist thinking will rise or decline inside the party if it finds itself inside the government? Anyone can theorize. No one can know, not even the Communists themselves.

The second reason is that historical experience would seem to indicate that nationalism is a stronger force in today's Europe than is ideology.

At the beginning of World War I most governments assumed that they would have trouble with their socialists who had been preaching the brotherhood of the proletariat. But in practice every socialist party in Europe backed its own country in the war, on both sides.

Communism seems to be more resistant to nationalism than

Pressure on the press eases in Indonesia

JAKARTA, INDONESIA (CSM) — The Indonesian press, after a sledgehammer blow to its freedom two years ago, is carefully flexing its muscles.

A number of newspapers and magazines have discovered that they can criticise government inefficiency and corruption as long as they do not implicate specific officials. The "letters to the editor" in some publications have become a lively guide to public opinion.

One can count the Indonesian press as "among the freest" in Asia. But it is important to keep this in perspective by noting that in most Asian countries the press is severely restricted.

Now that India has brought its press under strict control, only Japan and Thailand have what could be called, from the Western point of view, a truly free press.

And the freedom enjoyed by Japanese and Thai newspapers and magazines far exceeds that in Indonesia.

After long and stringent government control, the Indonesian press began enjoying new freedoms in the 1960s. It played an important role in helping to ease then President Sukarno out of power. But the riots that swept Jakarta in January, 1974, triggered a government crackdown on the press.

The Government closed a dozen newspapers, banned a number of newsmen from continuing to work as journalists, and placed travel restrictions on Mochtar Lubis, publisher and editor of the newspaper "Indonesia Raya" (Greater Indonesia) and the country's best-known newsmen.

The Government arrested the deputy chief editor of "Indonesia Raya" and, last year, went even farther and arrested Mr. Lubis himself on suspicion of engaging in subversive activities.

Investigation proved that Mr. Lubis, who had been imprisoned or held under house arrest for nearly 10 years under the Sukarno regime, was innocent. After 2 1/2 months' imprisonment he was released, as was his deputy.



The Indonesian press, like this Indonesian woman, treads carefully.

restrained from telling all that its staff knew.

The country's most respected news magazine, "Tempo" (Time), which imitates the (U.S.) "Time" magazine format, came close to getting itself banned when it published a photograph of a luxury car supposedly parked at President Suharto's residence at the very time the president was appearing for less luxurious living by those in power.

The biggest taboo applies to criticism of President Suharto or his wife. Press criticism of the mini-Indonesia project for tourists which Madam Suharto promoted before the riots, greatly offended the President.

The most stinging criticism of the government to be published in some time came two months ago in a series of commentaries written by B.M. Diah, former Ambassador to Thailand and former information minister.

Mr. Diah, owner of the newspaper "Merdeka" (Freedom), criticised government handling of the East Timor crisis and its dependence on Western financial and economic support.

But Mr. Diah's special status as a former high-ranking official seems to have protected him. Foreign Minister Adam Malik denounced him, but his newspaper continues to publish. It is thought that if any other publisher had gone as far as Mr. Diah, he would have promptly found his paper closed.

"Domino theory" applies to spread of Communism in Europe

WASHINGTON, April 14 (Agencies) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday defended his much-criticised step-by-step approach to a settlement of the Middle East conflict, while admitting that it was now over.

Speaking to American newspaper executives here, Mr. Kissinger said conditions after the 1973 October war in the Middle East made an overall settlement impossible.

If he had tried to settle the whole conflict and failed, it would probably have entailed a hardening of the oil embargo and increased the influence in the Middle East of the Soviet Union and of the most radical Arab elements.

The step-by-step method gained time, he added.

The example of Lebanon showed that Middle East countries counted on the United States to play a constructive role in the region the Secretary of state said.

Dr. Kissinger also advanced a "domino theory" on the spread of Communism in Western Europe.

And he said the United States opposed the sharing of power in Western Europe even with those Communist parties that appear to be independent of Moscow.

Dr. Kissinger told the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, that the advent of communism in major European countries is likely to produce a sequence of events in which other European countries would be tempted to move in the same direction.

Dr. Kissinger is known to believe that a Communist party success in Italy, where the prospect now appears most likely, could lead to a repetition in France.

However, he currently believes West Germany to be immune to Communism.

Dr. Kissinger said Communist participation in a Western European government "would be a historic change which would have long-term and very serious consequences."

The United States, he said, could under certain conditions live with and perhaps even defend a country with a communist or partly communist government.

The position of the United States on Communist participation in European governments was not dependent on whether a given Communist party was pro or anti-Moscow, the Secretary of State added.

It was impossible to tell whether a Communist party seeking power was in fact as independent of Moscow as it might claim, he said.

Dr. Kissinger gave three reasons for opposing Communist participation in West European government regardless of the subservience to Moscow of the Communist party in question. These were:

— Communist parties have Leninist, or authoritarian, internal organisational structures;

— They would come to power with positions that would inevitably decrease their countries' spending on defence against the Communist world; and

— They would conduct a foreign policy sharply different from the current pro-Western attitudes in Western Europe.

Dr. Kissinger cited an analogy with the late President Charles de Gaulle of France.

He said the General gave Washington a good deal of trouble in the 1960's, then added: "But there was never any question that in a crisis de Gaulle was a man of the West."

U.S. negotiates end of Panama Canal supervision

WASHINGTON Apr. 14 (R) — The U.S. would abolish its canal zone government within about six months after a treaty ratification, and give up all jurisdiction over the zone within three years.

The U.S. and Panama have been negotiating on its status since June 1974, wants to end a 1903 treaty which gave the U.S. sovereign rights to the canal zone in perpetuity.

Under the treaty the U.S. only pays Panama \$2.3 million a year to operate the canal.

Anti-American demonstrations in 1964 took 24 lives.

U.S. delays supply of uranium to India

NEW DELHI, Apr. 14 (AFP) — Objections from a group of Americans have delayed the supply of enriched uranium to India by the United States for use in atomic power generation, Energy Minister Krishna Chandra Pant told parliament today in reply to a question.

He said India's position on the fuel deliveries, for use in the Tarapur Atomic Power Station near Bombay, had been suitably explained to the U.S. government.

Mr. Pant affirmed that the U.S. administration was committed to its contractual obligations in the matter.

The minister noted that the United States had delayed supplies to some other countries as well.

The question of further uranium supplies was at present under consideration by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission and "we shall watch the development there", Mr. Pant said.

EEC alleged preventing Britain's anti-inflationary policy

LONDON, April 14 (AFP) — The "safeguard Britain campaign" today claimed that Britain's membership of the European Economic Community prevented the labour government from implementing an effective anti-inflationary policy.

A statement published by the anti-market group affirmed that price rises for some foods were due to "lunatic decisions made in Brussels."

The statement, released by the group's chairman, labour Mr. Bryan Gould, added: "It is difficult to see how the government can effectively pursue a counter-inflation policy if food, taxes and prices are controlled in Brussels," i.e. by the EEC.

The statement urged changes to the 1972 law on Britain's entry into the EEC to give the British parliament the final word on all legislation applicable in Britain.

UNICEF provides 3,500 tons of wheat to Ethiopia

GENEVA, Apr. 14, (AFP) — Belgium and Switzerland have offered to provide 3,500 tons of wheat flour between them to feed children in drought-hit regions of Ethiopia, according to a UNICEF communique published here.

The communique said the situation in Ethiopia was still giving cause for concern more than 100,000 people were said to be affected by famine and a measles epidemic.

UNICEF said the Ethiopian authorities had been given five large drilling machines to search for water deep underground.

These machines will be used in the north.

The UNICEF long and short term plans to assist Ethiopian children and mothers run to some \$8.5 million.



MYSTIC CELL MEMBERS. — Exotically clad Charles Manson cell members Sandra Good (left) and Susan Murphy are shown giving an asoteric salute as they were brought to the Federal Court in Sacramento, California by U.S. marshals, where they were sentenced for conspiring to threaten the lives of business and governmental leaders. Miss Good was sentenced to 15 years in federal prison. Miss Murphy received a 5-year sentence. (AP wirephoto).

HASWEH FURNITURE

Tel. 25255-23666

SALE & RENT

King Hussein St. (facing Zahran Cinema)

Why Settle For Second Best?

Visit us for the names you trust.

SCM — sheet & roll-type photocopiers.

SUNROC — water-coolers.

GOBLIN — vacuum cleaners. A wide variety avail.

THE ARAB SUPPLY & TRADING CO. LTD.

Wadi Esseer St. Tel. 21672 24935

U.S. accepts bids to lease oil drilling rights in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, Apr. 14, (R). — The United States government today accepted 81 bids totalling more than \$ 500 million for oil-drilling rights under the stormy waters of the Gulf of Alaska.

The highest bid for a single tract, \$ 62.8 million was made by a United States combination of allied Chemical Corporation, Champion Oil, Diamond Shamrock Rompane and Texas Eastern Corporation.

Bids at the auction may have been held down by the fact that the area, known as "the Cradle of Storms," presents extremely difficult conditions for undersea oil exploration.

The 189 tracts, totalling 1,088,500 acres (481,134 hectares) on the outer continental shelf, offer drilling conditions as bad or worse than anything encountered in the North Sea: where weather conditions can be treacherous and the drilling as deep as 18,000 feet.

The State of Alaska tried to halt the sale but the U.S. court of appeals in Washington Monday rejected a motion by the state to stop proceedings.

Alaska Governor Jay Hammond wanted to delay the sale—for at least another three years to gather more data on the impact of oil exploration.

Other winning bids today included \$ 41.1 million \$ 27.8 million

Malaysian Premier seeks assistance from Saudi Arabia

KUALA LUMPUR, Apr. 14, (AFP). — Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein plans to make a week-long official visit to Saudi Arabia next month, it was learned here today.

The visit, according to informed sources, is mainly to strengthen Malaysia's relations with the Arab World. The prime Minister is expected to seek financial assistance from Saudi Arabia to implement the third Malaysian plan due to be launched in July, the sources said.

This will be Datuk Hussein's first trip outside Southeast Asia since succeeding the late Tun Razak as Prime Minister in January following the death of the Malaysian leader in a London hospital.

Datuk Hussein, who will be accompanied by senior officials of the economic planning unit, is expected to leave here on May 15 for Jeddah.

The sources said that Tun Razak himself had planned a tour of West Asian countries last year, but he could not make the trip partly because of ill-health. It was not immediately known whether Datuk Hussein will also be going to the other Arab countries which his predecessor had planned to visit besides Saudi Arabia, namely, Libya, Egypt and Iraq.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	330.0	332.0
U.K. sterling :	613.0	619.0
French franc :	70.8	71.1
Swiss franc :	130.8	131.2
German mark :	130.4	130.8
Iraqi dinar :	928.0	935.0
Saudi Riyal :	93.1	93.5
Syrian pound :	83.4	83.6
Egyptian pound :	450.0	460.0
Lebanese pound :	128.5	130.2
U.A.E. dirham :	83.2	83.6

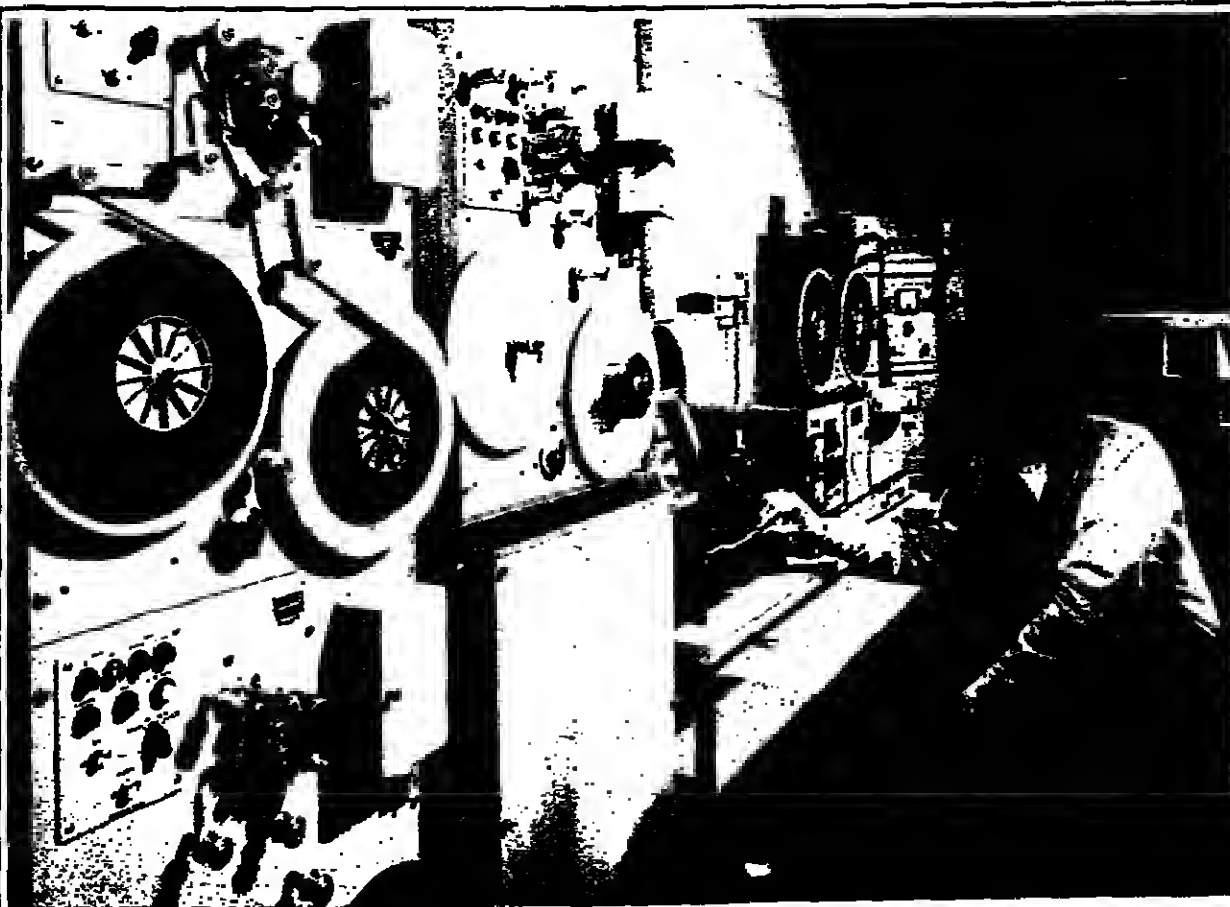
INTERNATIONAL BECHTEL INCORPORATED AMMAN

Requires the following category of :

SENIOR SECRETARY

with minimum 8 years experience in Secretarial work including excellent English typing and shorthand.

Interested persons are requested to call Amman, Telephone No. 64794 or 61816, or call in person at our offices in Shmeisani which are opposite the Jordan Engineers Club.



SOUND AND SIGHT — OVERNIGHT! Sound and film prints delivered overnight has been made possible because sound 'rushes' — such as this 16 mm sound negative being recorded from an original 16 mm magnetic film — are being handled next to the main processing lines ensuring a smooth and efficient turnaround of urgent material from Britain and overseas.

Money matters will dominate UNCTAD discussions

[Editor's Note : This is the second in a series of three articles on the forthcoming UN Conference on Trade and Development to be held at Nairobi in May].

The longest and liveliest discussions at the following meeting of UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) may well revolve round the complex of issues covered by the agenda heading "money and finance and the transfer of real resources". Questions to be considered include the growing debt problem of developing countries, measures to improve the flow of long-term official and private capital to the Third World, and shorter-term finance to meet the exceptional balance of payments deficits of these countries.

A less controversial financial item under a different head will be further action to "compensate" exporting nations for price fluctuations so as to stabilise their export earnings.

UNCTAD has been concerned with compensatory finance proposals ever since an early model of such a scheme was put forward by Britain and Sweden at its first conference 12 years ago. Currently the International Monetary Fund operates a scheme, recently liberalised, for lending up to 50 per cent of a member's borrowing quota at four per cent interest to help countries whose export earnings depend largely on a single raw material and who are suffering from unexpected

shortfalls. At their recent ministerial meeting in Manila the "Group of 77" developing countries called for further liberalisation, including an easement of repayment returns and the right to base claims for "compensation" on shortfalls in total export earnings, (including "invisibles"), instead of commodity export earnings alone. For its part the United States proposed the establishment of a development security facility, with a lending potential of ten thousand million dollars to stabilise export earnings from "visible" trade.

Even more attention has been focused on the balance of payments deficits of non-oil-producing Third World countries which have accompanied the fourfold rise in crude oil prices since October 1973, together with other commodity price rises and the worldwide recession. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has put their combined deficits for 1976 at 21,000 million dollars— and United States estimates are even larger. A study by the Morgan Guaranty Trust has estimated that private bank lending to these countries will amount to only 12,000 million dollars this year, 7,000 million less than in 1975.

At Kingston, Jamaica, last January the Interim committee of the IMF took decisions which could make some 5,000 million dollars of additional funds available for this purpose through the IMF. Much of this will come through a 45 per cent enlargement of IMF

members' borrowing rights. Extra finance will also come from the direct "restitution" to member countries of one sixth of their original gold subscriptions to the fund. There will also be money from the new trust fund, capitalised by "profits" from market sales of one sixth of the IMF's gold holdings over a four-year period; the trust fund will lend on concessionary terms to countries with an income per head of 350 dollars a year or less. There is also the extra "compensatory" finance available through the liberalisation of this IMF facility. Apart from IMF lending, OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries also took a recent decision to channel 800 million dollars to the non-OPEC Third World this year through a new special fund.

To boost long-term capital flows to Third World countries the Manila programme of the "Group of 77" has called for "immediate measures" to enhance the access of developing countries to money and capital markets. Work on this has been going on for more than a year under the auspices of the joint World Bank/IMF development committee, with attention focusing on a proposed multilateral guarantee facility and a review of regulations and practices restricting capital flows.

To increase capital flows from official sources, the Manila programme has now called for a change in the present method of calculating the 0.7 per cent of honour GNP target laid down by the UN development strategy. It says

this should be counted net of amortisation and interest, instead of gross. This appears to be a shift from the position agreed between developing and developed countries in New York last September.

The question of indebtedness, and the debt service burdens of Third World countries, was the subject of a World Bank staff study in 1971. While noting that debt service payments were growing faster than export earnings, this found that only four countries were likely to experience "severe and protracted" debt servicing difficulties. These countries have already benefited from special multilateral debt relief schemes, such as that sponsored by the Aid India Consortium in 1974.

At Manila the "Group of 77" called for the cancellation of all financial aid debts of the least developed countries and for the consolidation and rescheduling of commercial debts; these last accounted for more than two thirds of Third World debt service payments at the end of 1974.

This sweeping approach seems unlikely to find favour with the developed countries. One implication of the Manila programme—that banking and commercial enterprises should be pressured to change their pattern of lending—could not be readily acceptable in free market economies of the developed West. Commercial indebtedness is concentrated on the relatively better-off developing countries, so that limited aid resources would be diverted not towards but away from the poorest countries. This is the complete opposite of the current aid strategy of donor nations such as Britain.

The generally held view among OECD donor nations is that a case-by-case approach to the debt problems of developing countries is to be preferred to across-the-board solutions. This was also the view of a group of UNCTAD experts set up to consider the debt question in the aftermath of the last UNCTAD conference in 1972.

D'Estaing calls for more worker security, equality

PARIS Apr. 13 (AFP) President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today the government plans to oblige employers to give workers the full picture on the security of their jobs when they are hired.

Speaking on television, President Giscard d'Estaing said the reform could now be brought in because the French economy was picking up after the "deep crisis" of last year.

The measure, he said, would be part of a programme of industrial reform that would be introduced before the end of the year.

President Giscard d'Estaing said he had been elected on a platform of change without disorder, and he planned to continue his programme of reforms.

The government, he said, planned to introduce a bill which would give workers a vote on supervisory committees in firms employing more than 2,000 people.

An "early warning" system would also be introduced to allow workers, shareholders or executive staff to call for emergency measures should a company run into economic trouble, he told viewers.

USSR, India to conclude 5-year trade agreement

NEW DELHI, April 14 (AFP). — India and the Soviet Union Tuesday opened talks at ministerial level here to conclude a new five-year trade agreement starting this year.

The ministers participating in the talks are Indian Commerce Minister D.P. Chattopadhyaya and Soviet Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev, who arrived Monday.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Chattopadhyaya spoke of some structural changes in the new trade treaty which could help provide a powerful stimulus for bilateral trade growth.

He reported that definite progress had been made at the recent meeting of the Indo-Soviet inter-governmental commission in Moscow in arranging production co-operation in electronics and textiles.

Investigations are also in progress in regard to development of mineral resources like Bauxite, and another possible cooperation area is in agriculture, he said.

The last trade pact, signed in December 1970, was for 1971-75. Since then there has been remarkable growth in trade between the two countries.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya noted that trade turnover, only 13 million rupees (\$1.4 million) in 1953, rose to 1,580 million rupees (\$175.5 million) in 1963 and following the last agreement, to 4,120 million rupees (nearly \$458 million) in 1973. He estimated it to be around 7,000 million rupees (about \$778 million) in 1975.

Mr. Patolichev also noted that the turnover had shown a consistent

RCD members to resolve problems on tariff cuts

TEHERAN Apr. 14 (R). — Ministers of Iran and Turkey have agreed to talk here, apparently resolving problems in boosting trade between the two countries through tariff cuts.

A statement issued by the ministers agreed that experts should study the situation further and submit, within a few months, final proposals of commodities to be cut off reductions.

The ministers, who met last night, agreed to prepare a draft trade pact after six years of talks by experts of the two countries.

Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are to meet in a conference on heads of state in Izmir to the Regional Cooperation Development (RCD), a body formed more than a decade ago. In the same conference, the Foreign Ministers of Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are to meet in a conference on heads of state in Izmir.

ISC considers conference for new pact in Geneva

LONDON Apr. 14 (AFP). — The International Sugar Council (ISC) is to meet in London today to consider the draft for a viable new international agreement and recommendations from its consultative committee regarding an international conference on establishing the new pact in Geneva this autumn.

The consultative committee met today to make further soundings among members. Producing countries are said to be very wary about attending a full-blown negotiating conference, as most consider world prices "adequate" at the moment. Under any new agreement it would be necessary to make concessions to obtain consumer co-operation.

Privately it is being suggested that the council will delay its final decision until June — the date by which the provisional booking in Geneva must be confirmed. In the meantime the price structure may have moved more into consumers' favour as a clearer picture emerges of higher sugar-bet harvests expected this year in Europe.

Although there is some concern regarding the low water-table in parts of the region, by and large the farmers have progressed well

in their work and yields are expected to be 3.4 per cent more than last year, according to estimates by German F.O. Licht.

Bangkok rising cost of living

BANGKOK, April 14 (R). — A majority of Bangkok's new government to rising cost of living, according to public opinion poll released.

Conducted by the Statistical Public Relations Department, the poll found that 83 per cent of a sample of 897 people viewed wanted the new government to solve their cost problems while 67.2 per cent for the bridging of gap between the rich and the poor.

The poll, which was between March 1-18, also found that 33.3 per cent of the sample wanted the government to do away with mob rule, 28.3 per cent to solve "corruption" and 28.3 per cent to solve the problem of



TRACING INDUSTRIAL WEAR. — At the National Centrol of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, a "listen" to the performance of self-lubricated deep groove element bearings. The Centre provides industry with a scientific study of friction, lubrication and wear of moving parts in machinery.

Telex Tender

Newly established American firm in Amman is searching for an individual or a company who would consider common (share cost) financing of a TELEX installation.

Interested parties should respond to :

EDFAYCO, INC.
P.O. Box 5253
AMMAN, JORDAN
or call 44533

هنا من الأخبار

Farewell, Pearlie?-Don't bet on it

Pearl Bailey says she's retired, but the way she went out leaves ample room for doubt.

That's the distinct impression of everyone who saw the inimitable stage, screen and cabaret singer-actress perform—or, more accurately, cavort—during her seven-month farewell tour across North America.

The vehicle for Pearlie Mae's bravura final road engagement was that theatrical warhorse,

"Hello, Dolly!"—the 1964 musical comedy about a widowed, wily suburban matchmaker and the miserly middle-aged merchant she suaves for herself.

It wasn't a new role for her. In fact, back in 1967 she made stage history when she appeared on Broadway in the title role in an all-black version of the hit white play. She stayed with the production in New York and on tour until illness forced her to withdraw from it in May 1970. A

couple of winters later she suffered a heart attack, but inside of three months she was back for a stint in a New York nightclub.

In the summer of 1975, with the successes of such all-black musicals as "Raisin" and "The Wiz" well established, she returned to "Dolly" in an integrated production. The play, it turned out, decidedly was not the thing, but merely the catalyst for "an evening with Pearl Bailey." The fact that Billy ("That Old Black Magic") Daniels, the well-known stylish singer, was along for the ride as the wealthy object of Dolly's wiles helped. But Pearl could have done it alone.

Anyone expecting to see a doddering antique of a woman on stage—a museum piece to be applauded with wistful respect for what she once was—must have been joyously stunned to find the deep-voiced, robust, wisecracking 57-year-old dynamo as magnetic as ever, offering no visual signs of letting up, despite her stated vows.

Actually, it was only in the midst of her recent tour, on opening night in New York City, that she stepped to the footlights and made her surprise intention known. From that moment on, the revival would assume the aura of a farewell engagement. "I see such a world that I must do something for," the preacher's daughter told first-nighters in her post-curtain remarks, and promised to spend her time doing "the Lord's business."

But first, there was "Dolly!" to wrap up, and for the rest of the Broadway run and during the final stop in Washington, D.C., she did it as only she can. The two-act musical became a three-act tour de force for Bailey and her fans.

A midweek matinee performance in Washington's Kennedy Center Opera House typified this. Act One generally adhered to the original script, with virtually no changes. The second act followed in course until the well-known title song, which neither the star nor the theatergoers wished to surrender. "You look in there," she said after finishing the number, as she pointed to one man's playbill. "It says I run around twice and half. You know I'm not supposed to do it again." But the applause swelled. Stilling it with a wave of her hands, she said, smiling, "I like that. I'm gonna do it again. That's what you meant, isn't it?" And on she went, singing and dancing, tossing off an occasional "Go to work, old girl" for self encouragement.

Then, after the final and the curtain calls, came what she described as "a little vaudeville, a little cookery." It was in effect a third act, a delightful 30-minute soufflé of song, dance, folk wis-

dom and cooking advice, all mixed together with love. As the 25 young cast members perched on sets in the rear of the stage, she settled the audience, removed her heavily-plumed white "Dolly" hat, and began her object lesson in showman-ship.

She began by talking about the four books she's written—a memoir, two cookbooks and a child-

ren's book—and then reflected on the "unbelievable brotherhood of musicians" (of which her husband, drummer Louis Bellson, is one), the price of crabs, the taste of crabs cooked in beer, and the days of vaudeville (in which she got her start more than 40 years ago).

She gave out copies of her book to people sitting near her, and then, because "my arms are long—love's arms are long," she sent a cast member up to the highest tier with more copies.

Then it was time again for music, and for the next 20 minutes, inter-spersed with some tap, soft-shoe and buck-and-wing dancing, she and Billy Daniels filled the air with nostalgia and songs: "That Old Black Magic," "Easy to Love," "Try a Little Tenderness," flashes of two outstanding careers.

One is over now, for the time being. Pearl Bailey has retired. Once designated by President Nixon as America's "Ambassador of Love," she recently spent a month on the U.S. delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, and participated in debates. Envoy, sage of the kitchen, entertainer—what next?

Only Pearl Mae knows, and she isn't saying. But chances are that anyone who bets on her staying retired is heading for a loss.



Pearl Bailey and Billy Daniels.



BRITAIN'S EASTERN BALLET. — Monica Mason (right) is the mid-wife and Lynn Seymour a pregnant woman in this new ballet, 'Rituals,' choreographed for the Royal Ballet company by the noted arranger Kenneth MacMillan. The ballet, performed recently in London and inspired by the visit of the Royal Ballet last year (1975) to Japan, is in three parts. This is the third movement, entitled 'Celebrations and Prayer,' called by one critic succinct and mysterious.

Year of the Hare makes a festive exit in Laos

VIENTIANE, April 13, (AFP). — Lao-tians today poured buckets of water over each other to mark the last day of the year of the hare, a year that brought radical changes in the country.

The year of the dragon starts tomorrow. Instead of sending greetings cards to their friends, the Lao-tians pour water over their heads in an atmosphere of cheerful camaraderie.

Lots of people, especially young ones, could be seen in the streets of the capital today carrying buckets of water.

Pathet Lao soldiers patrolling the city centre streets seemed, to be major targets. Many of them were drenched, but it is so hot here now at the end of the dry season that nobody complained.

The celebrations were not confined to the streets and market places, but even went on in government offices.

Some unfortunates had packets of talcum powder, flour or coal dust thrown over them to the jeers of onlookers.

This "watering" ceremony, which is basically a religious one for Buddhists, will become more serious tomorrow, the 14th day of the crescent moon in April which is considered as a "neutral" day between the two years.

Golden statues of Buddha have been taken out of the temples and into the courtyards where they will be sprinkled with holy water by the oldest man in the district as a sign of long life, prosperity and happiness for himself, his family and all the residents in the district.

The old man will be followed by the other residents who will pour the water mingled with perfume, incense and flowers over the images.

To bring good luck in the coming year, everybody also has to build sand castles representing his wishes for the future. After all these ceremonies which take place in every district and village Pagoda, the people of Laos will participate in the traditional Boun festival—everybody drenched with water.

During the festivities the water is considered to be a sign of prosperity and is meant to bring each person, his family and friends happiness and contentment.

In the past this new year festival lasted for more than a week, but this year the new regime had made it more austere.

Due to "fears of provocations by reactionaries" and for economic reasons, the authorities have ruled that the "Pimai" festival will last for three days and that it should take place in "the spirit of the new political situation of the country."

The national radio said in a commentary today that this was a very special Pimai since it was the first under the new people's democratic republic.

According to the radio, this Year of the Dragon should consolidate the victories of the Year of the Hare which brought about the complete liberation of the Lao-tian people.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialities.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel. 38869 Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAMHOUSE

— Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

Tonight's TV Features

THE COURTSHIP OF EDDIE'S FATHER
HOW DO YOU KNOW IF IT'S REALLY LOVE?
Eddie's father gives a party to enable his son to meet with the girl he loves, but Eddie changes his opinion and finds a new girl friend.

ADAM'S RIB
TOO MANY COOKS
Adam and Samantha both working people fight over who is to cook. Following several disputes things at the end get arranged.

THE SIXTH SENSE
HOUSE THAT CRIED MURDER
A young woman living alone imagines seeing a murder at night. She seeks help of psychiatrist to deliver her of presumed hallucinations which prove to be real.

CLAYHANGER
LAD ASIDE
Darius Clayhanger (Harry Andrews) is taken ill and the reins are handed over to his son Edwin (Peter McEnery) who immediately embarks on a more liberal attitude towards the staff.

Cinema RAINBOW
TEL. 25155
Junior Bonner

In colour
Starring:
ROBERT BRESTOL
JOE DON BAKER
BARBARA LEIGH
STEVE MCQUEEN

Show time:
3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.
Additional show on:
Friday & Sunday
at 10.30 a.m.

dom and cooking advice, all mixed together with love. As the 25 young cast members perched on sets in the rear of the stage, she settled the audience, removed her heavily-plumed white "Dolly" hat, and began her object lesson in showman-ship.

She began by talking about the four books she's written—a memoir, two cookbooks and a child-

Filler: The ultimate feat in "funny writing" would appear to be the ability to write extemporaneously and decipherably backwards, upside down, laterally inverted (mirror-style) while blindfolded with both hands simultaneously. Several close approaches to this method are under investigation.

جوئی
جان کیستو
اغلی البطور شمس فی السلام...

JOY
JEAN PATOU

the earliest perfume in the world...

الوكلاء الموزعون: وكالة البوشمرا التجارية - هاتف ٢٥٥٥٩ - مكاتب الادب

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.15 Play
6.00 Quran	Channel 6:
6.10 Famous personalities	7.30 News in Hebrew
7.00 Courtship of Eddie's father	7.45 Varieties
8.00 News in Arabic	8.30 Adam's rib
Channel 3:	9.10 Clayhanger
7.30 Science and life	10.00 News in English
8.30 Quiz programme	10.15 Sixth sense

Amman Airport

Departures:	8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
6.30 Aqaba	8.30 Aqaba
7.15 Beirut	8.30 Dhahran
8.45 Beirut (MEA)	8.40 Kuwait
9.30 Rome	9.50 Beirut
10.00 Cairo	11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
10.30 Athens, Madrid, Casa Blanca	16.30 Cairo
12.05 London (BOAC)	16.55 London
12.15 Kuwait (KAC)	17.15 Copenhagen, Vienna
12.30 Paris	18.00 Rome
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	18.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
Arrivals:	18.30 Beirut (MEA)

Radio

(On 886 KHZ):	7.00 Breakfast show
	7.30 News Bulletin
	7.45 Morning melodies
	8.00 Sign off
	12.00 Pop session (part I)
	13.00 News Summary
	13.03 Pop session (part II)
	14.00 News Bulletin
	14.10 Radio magazine
	14.30 Play of the week
	15.00 Concert hour
	16.00 Old favourites
	16.30 Easy listening
	17.00 Pop session (part 3)
	18.00 News Summary
	18.05 Listener's choice
	18.30 Pop music
	18.45 Songs
	19.00 News Bulletin
	19.10 News reports
	19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Almond (Syrain): 100-140	Onions (green): 90-180
Almond (local): 140-160	Onions (dry): 100-140
Almond (dry): 100-120	Potatoes (imported): 100-120
Apples (golden): 140-180	Potatoes (local): 80-100
Apples (starken): 120-210	Peas: 130-180
Apples (double red): 220-280	Spinach: 70-120
Bananas: 150-190	Tangerines: 60-110
Bell pepper: 200-300	Tomatoes: 90-160
Cabbage: 30-50	
Cauliflower: 70-100	
Carrots (yellow): 40-70	
Cucumbers (small): 160-210	
Eggplant (small): 100-150	
Eggplant (large): 80-150	
Grape leaves: 350-450	
Grape fruit: 60-75	
Green beans: 200-280	
Garlic (green): 70-90	
Hot pepper: 350-450	
Lemon: 80-130	
Lettuce (small): 30-50	
Lettuce (large): 60-80	
Horse beans: 50-70	
Marrow (small): 100-140	
Marrow (large): 50-90	
Orange: 70-120	

